Amusements.

TOTAL EVENING - LOVE'S MASQUERADE, Mrs. D. P. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIS EVENING-THE BLACK CROOK-Great Parisionne Seller Troupe. Matines at I o'clock.

THIS EVENING-M. Harts, the Illusionist-THE INDIAN

OLYMPIC THEATER.
THIS EVENING—THE LONG STRIKE. Mr Charles Whest
eigh, Miss Kase Newton. Matinie at 2 o'clock. NEW YORK THEATER.

J. K. Mortmer, Nr. Mark Smith, Mr. Lewis Baler, Mrs. Gameral, Mrs. Mark Wilkins, Miss Rose Evrings, TO-DAY, at 1 o clock, PERDITA; or, THE ROYAL MILKMAID.

BROADWAY THEATER.
THUS EVENING-KING LEAR. Mr. Churles Dillon. TO DAY, at 14 o'clock. BELPHEGOR, THE MOUNTEBANK.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.
THIS EVENING-NEW YORK CIRCUS TROUPE. Mr. Each insens and his infant son. THE RIVAL LOVERS.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

THER EVENING-KELLY & LEON'S MINSTREL TROUPE
NO TO BrOMMEY-LONG AND SHORT STRIKE. THIS EVENING-THE RIVALS. Mr. Frederick Robinson John Gibert. Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Madeline Heariques Vermon.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
This Evening-Budwarin's Minatres-St. George and the Dragon

STEINWAY HALL.

THIS EVENING-THEODORE THOMASS SECOND SYM
PHONY SOURCE, TO DAY AT MOON-BATEMAN CONCERT
Madams Pareps, Signor Brignoli, Signor Ferranti, Signor Fattuma
Rt. S B Mila, Mr. Cell Ross, Mr. T. L. Hatton

OPEN DAILY-Gurbaties in Natural History

THEATRY FRANCAIS.
THIS EVEINING-ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN TO DAY, at 1 o'clock, Auber's Opera, THE CROWN DIAMONDS

Business Notices.

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Respectively inform the public that they have added to their stock rink Jawatay and Silvarware a superb assortment of the Gorman MANUFACTURING COMPANY SILVER PLAYED WARE.

This ware is the first of its kind ever produced in this country, and is destined to surpass any made by Elkington of Birmingham. Dison of Stoffield, or Christoffe of Peris. In quality of metal and plating, warriety of elegant designs and finish, we commend it to a favorable.

To precent imposition, all articles bear their trade mark thus.

1 CORLLANDEGEO

as they meet a want long felt by persons of reimed taste, to whose

aris which we have simed to embody in all our productions of jewels

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR .- A cer tain core for coughs, colds, influence, bourseness, difficult breathing said all affections of the throat, bronchiel tubes and lungs, leading to consequences. The Honer or Honenovan scothes all irritation The Tan or Balk or Otthan penetrates, cleaners and heals all parts of the threat and lungs. There is nothing like P. Sec. per bottle. For main by all Dengists. CHARLES DOWNER, Concred Agent, No. 44 Codar st., N. Y.

THE VARYING TEMPERATURE

of the season is rapidly producing Colds. Coughs and Pulmousry A fections of all kinds. Persons with weak lungs should now be es peclarly estelol, and what may seem triffing coughs and solds ought to have immediate attention. The careless indifference which waits for " a cold to go as it came," in many cases results in laying the seeds of Consumption. For such neglect of one's benith there is no excess, as Dr D. JAYAR'S EXPROTORANT can be readily procured, such its long estab labed reputation is one guarantee of its efficacy as a most valuable nearedy for all Coughs and Colds and Pulmorary Affections. Sold

At EVERDELL'S CARD DEPOT, No. 302 Broadway, N. V., the new Patent EXCELENCE WEDDING EXVILOPS, the most At EVERDELI'S CARD DEPOT, No. 302 Broadway, legac Fernon Note Paper. Morograms. for Stamping, the

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of Mr. Westman's Scorning Syncpure sold and used with never fulling soccess. It is an old and well-tried remedy, and has stood the test of years. It relieves the child from pain regulates the stomach and farmals cures wind rollic softens the game, and by giving rest and health to the shill, comforts the mother.

BRAUTIFUL HAIR .- CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE Has keeps the head clean and the hair healthy, restores gray hair to its original color, imparts new life and strength to the wonkest hair, stops its falling out is a delightful buil-dressing and unparalleled as a namely for nervous headscho. Beferences, our best physicians and chamies in the country. Sold by all druggists and fishionable hair-dressors and at my office. No. 1,12) Broadway, New York.

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TO THE ART PUBLIC.—We beg leave to inform the public has we have lessed and improved the Spacious Galleries which will hereafter be known as the "Linthe Art Gallery Nos. 817 and 813 Smoadwar, south west consent of Twelffert, and the public hereafter the Most Electric with Top Lights. DORF GALLERIUS having been taken down.

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OLD EVES MADE NEW without spectacles, doctor or medicine. Sent post-paid on receipt of to Dr. F. S. Foots, No. 1.130 Broadway, New-York.

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MILLER & Co., No. 387 Canal-st., Ladies, Misse and Golden's Boors and Shore, all eyes and prices. Miller & Co., No. 387 Canal-st. MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair, keeps if giver and from falling out; removes Dandruff; the fines fracting used. Said by RUSHTON, No. 10 Aster House, and Draggists THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D.-The "best" free to soldiers, and low to officers and civilians. 1,500 Chestantes. Phila.; Astor-ph., N.Y.; 19 Green et., Boston. Avoid practicely imitations of his unitents.

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Figure S. M. Co, 's Lock-Stirch Skwing-Ma-kers, No. 543 Broadway. Highout premitton (gold medal) of Mary-ant feedfulds. Oct. 31, 1866; she at N. Y. and Ps. State Fairs. 1866. WILLOOK & GIBBS'S SEWING-MACHINE .- "Its seam

is to se flattle to rip than the look stitch," - ["Judges" Decision" at the "Grand Trial "[Sand for samples of both witches. No. 508 Broadway. GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC WEED'S IMPROVED SEWING-MACHINES, 506 Broadway, SARILY Machine, using a straight needle and shuttle, arbines for all manufacturing purposes. Agents wanted

Oartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2. All seguirm registered. R. A. Lawis. No. 160 Chatham et. N. Y. At GIMBERDE'S, No. 588 Broadway, on arbibition this week superb Parenz Macaz articles, ust imported for selected at wholesele price.

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Nos. 121. 123 and 125 Fullos or This established house has constantly on hand an immense stock of READT MADE CLOTHENG for Mcs and Born. The stock is now al waw, and comprises suits of Eventr kind, style and earlety, made to fit persons of all ages, and is offered at the most reasonable ratees.

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DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO., No. 479 Broadway, 4 doors below Broadle #. Having Enlarged their Store by Extending it through is Mercer-at layer adds. SILVER PLATED WARE CHINA AND GLASSWARD.
We desire Expectal Attention to a Large Assortment of NEW (HINA DINING 8218.

MALARIA EVERYWHERE.

Barely has there been assaon as fruitful as this of melarious dis-saors. Not only on the prairies and in the valleys of the West, no merely in all the old lumnis of Fever and Agne and Billious Resultent Fever have these prostrating diseases been unusually virulent; but they have extended to towns and cities never before infested with them, and have even ascended the mountains and attacked thousands of people supposed to have been placed by the laws of Nature above their reach. Hence we are compelled to admit that a fatal element pervades the Universal Air this season, and should at once report to

a tonic so potent, an anti-septic so perfect, an alterative so irresistible, and a stimulant so pure, that it enables the human system to resist and hulbs all the predisposing causes of disease. With the confidence that one clothed in incombustible garments might move among blazing buildings, the man who arms bimself against malaria with this powerful defensive medicine may walk a fever accurged district feurless of its insulabrious atmosphere. The intermittents and comittents at present so general in all parts of the country may be but the foregunners of a urge now on its way westward from the far Paul. Prepare

HOSTETTER'S HETTERS for a successful battle with the mephilic causes of all epidemics. Be went in these. Sold era-patient—[New York World, Nov. 6, 1983.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR SCROFF-IA
in all its manifold from.

J. W. Harmor, eq., of Parkenburg, West Virginia, writes to Dr.
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Water, and am anneanticely cured of Scrafula."

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TRIUMPH OF A GREAT DISCOVERY. public has rebelled against conteniing Hafr Dura. Fashi orn them. A sagnetous community has adopted in

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT-OLYMPIC THEATER. THIS APPENNOON, at 2 o'clock, the purpose Family Mailines. Bor-isadil's entirety new Drama. "THIS LONG STRING. for the accom-location of belies and children and those who are comble to attend the trening Performances. Admission to Matines 30 and 25 cents to all sure of the Theater.

POLLAK & SON, No. 692 Breadway, New-York, nest Faurthen. Management Pipe Manupacturers. Pipes cut to order, repaired and mounted.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1866.

friends visiting New-Orleans can buy THE TRIBUNE either Baronne-st., for five cents,

We will thank our advertising customers to hand in their Advertisements at as early an hour as possible. If received after 0 o'clock they cannot be classified under their proper needs.

We are again under the necessity, owing to the pressure upon our advertising columns, of presenting to the readers of The Tribune on extra sheet, on which will be found New Publications, and books of the week.

The Indiana Colored Convention has adjourned after taking action worthy of unqualified appoval.

Georgia has followed Texas in rejecting the Consti-

A gain of 28,000 in sixty counties of Illinois is actually startling. Mr. Johnson did his principal speaking in Illinois, which may account for it. In this State the majority will be much larger than we dared to hope, and now reaches 15,066.

Diamond. The police authorities have begun the of a husband-is notoriously, sadly true; yet, on the arrest of suspicious persons found in Toronto. Mr. Stephens, it is understood, has left America; his revolution in Ireland he has so often promised would take place before the end of the year. It is difficult to see what hope Mr. Stephens can have of success.

No act of Mr. Johnson better deserves investigation | charge an institution of incalculable beneficence. than his recent course in regard to the Baltimore elec- And so, Protection to Home Industry, though the opinion of Mr. Mew, an error of judgment on the mestic politics," and suggests that he should devote tion, and Congress will doubtless so determine when | it may in special instances work anomalies and seemthe facts are brought before it, as we learn they will ling hardships, does yet, in its general scope and re- northward, but, from the first, no attempt was made the people in vain, why should be sharpen acrimony be. Even the friends of the President heard with sults, immensely increase the product and accelerate surprise that he had delegated his power as Comman- the development of our National Industry, while en- the afternoon of Tuesday, the vessel would have far as it goes, but will Mr. Johnson accept it? If he

were to carry an election, or decide by force of arms | and of the country. a question that belonged to the Courts.

propose that Chili and ber Allies on the one hand, and Spain on the other, state the conditions on which | with it-by stigmatizing men like Thaddeus Stevens they will be ready to enter into negotiations of peace. as Protectionists from interest, not from conviction On receiving this statement, the Governments of England and France would propose a basis of settlement which, in their opinion, would be most equitable. This proposition would, however, be in no way binding upon either of the belligerent parties, which would retain entire liberty to accept or not the propositions made by the mediators. Both the belligerent parties would send a plenipotentiary to Paris or London to conduct the negotiations. The Governmeat of Chili is supposed to be willing to accept the offer. By the next Penama mail, we are likely to learn of the answers of the other Allied Powers.

Chili, in her turn, has offered to mediate in the war on the River Plate. The people in the Argentine Republic are getting tired of the war, and petitions for the conclusion of peace were receiving numerous signatures in Buenos Ayres.

REPUBLICANISM-FREE TRADE.

The Evening Post thus explains its backing and filling last Summer, until its will to defeat and destroy the Republican party was made to succumb to its discovered want of power:

"The Bepublican leaders managed their affairs so mawisely for a while that they hazarded the loss of the country's sup-port; but their opponents showed throughout so bad and danger-ous a spirit that, as we long ago predicted, the country, having to choose between extremists like Steven, and others like the Woods Vallandighams and Seymours, took the former."

-This is most inaccurate and mistaken. "The country" was never brought nor required "to choose between extremists like Stevens and others." It has always followed its own unbiased convictions. In Congress, during the last session, Mr. Stevens was very often beaten and overborne on the very gravest issues; and he submitted to the judgment of his peers more frankly and graciously than The Post has done. "The country" has kept straight on when The Post would have any one else, made a like attempt, he would have been "leaders" can carry "the country" otherwise than in refutation.

-The Post thinks the Republican party may long retum of that journal, which so lately declared its expulsion from power essential to the public weal. It

condescendingly adds: condescendingly adds:

We hope the required wisdom will be found in the Republican party. If so, it will inevitably quickly raily to itself all the true men who still cling to the opposite party, and who now begin as fast to see that it is in vain to hope to turn the so-called Democratic party back to its old and honored principles for equal and universal liberty and democracy. Toose principles have been adopted by the Republican perty; but it has unfortunately tolerated among its leaders some who imagine that 'liberty' means only the liberation of the black slave. Let the Republic

-The Post, it will be seen, halts at Free Trade; while the bolder master thinkers of its school, with more consistent and vigorous logic, include Free Love among their requirements. They plausibly insist that what they term the Preedom of the Affections is even more essential to human progress and well-being than the Freedom of Trade. That the law should assume to constrain any one to buy A.'s products when he could, but for the law, suit himself better by buying those of B., is, in their view, gross fyranny; but yet not so flagrant as its dictating that one should cleave to and cherish C. as his most intimate and cherished companion when he would ever so much prefer to maintain that relation with D. No other tyranny is, in their eyes, so flagrant and baleful as this. And, indeed, if the Free Trade axiom that " The best government is that which governs least" be sound, the legal requirement that a marriage must stand though husband and wife concur in wishing it annulled, is

utterly indefensible. Free Lovers nor Free Traders. Even those of them Amendment will not be adopted. The opposition has tries of either school, regard them as John Marshall gone too far. But the North will not recede from did those of Judge Parsons, of Massachusetts, which he once overruled in a judgment. "Why did you not deliver an opinion in that case," asked Judge therefore, the South may be shrewd enough to Story long afterward. "Because," replied the great jurist, "I did not feel sure that I could refute Chief-Justice Parson's logic, but I felt that it would'nt do."

"Free Schools" are supported by the compulsory taxation of some men to educate the children of others whom they, perhaps, never saw. The principle whereon Free Schools are supported and justified is the exact opposite of that commended as Free Trade. Accordingly, Gerrit Smith, when he became a Free Trader, took ground against Free Schools supported by taxation, Insisting that Government should confine itself to its legitimate functions, and leave the children of the drunkard, the pauper and the prodigal, to such chance of education as their parents, or some casual charity, might accord them. Protection to Home Industry and legal provision for the Education of All, rest in common on the sound assumption that individuals may not always choose to do what is required

by the common good, and even by their own. What The Post calls Free Trade was a cherished McDuffic, Rheti, Slidell and De Bow were among its ' resolved. Either the Amendment or the concession. honored apostles. South Carolina has not, for the last forty years, given a single vote in Congress for the principle of Protection. Now, that Slavery is no more, and labor in that State has become or is becoming something more than a marketable commodity, we look with confidence for a change. We trust not many years will clapse ere her mountains will be dotted with sheep and her streams be thickly studded with factories, and when her laboring masses, educated in free schools, will sustain by their voices and votes the beneficent policy which assures stability. thrift and expansion at once to wool-growing and to West

affirms and upholds Indissoluble Marriage-that the cases of individual hardship involved therein are imwhole, the legal sanction and enforcement of Indiscommon school education at the common and the death of 250 persons.

tional Covernment, in giving Gov. Swann full authority throughout every partion of our country. By vastly the tempest, and running into a moderate his election, it would be at least good-tempered and to call out the United States troops in case of an emer- reducing the number of horses, ships, locomotives, gency. Unconstitutionality could go no further than | &c., required to exchange the products of the farmer to place the Army of the United States under the or- for those of the manufacturer, it increases that pro- of Tue Terrovae, and its result is likely to impress upon ders of the Governor of any Statq. That is enough, portion of their joint product which is left to be diseas captains the importance of a more careful study of thinks fit. We do not think the anger of the nation. We do not need to consider the purpose, even if it vided between them, to the signal advantage of both the theory of storms. Captain Knapp paid for his

The Post, of course, thinks otherwise-sees differ-The Governments of England and France have none the less Republican because it disagrees with easily escape the censure of the public. The nearly three years more, barring the possibility of imformally offered to that of Chili their mediatorial ser- most Republicans on this point; and it has the clear- crew of the Evening Star was insuffivices for settling the difficulty with Spain. They est right to win them over to its view if it can. If it thinks it can do this by insulting all who disagree -it is at perfect liberty to go shead. We give it fair notice that we purpose to stand by the policy of Protection, and have no fear that we shall in consequence be read out of the Republican party.

THE REJECTION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. Thus far, there has been no important movement in

any of the Rebel States in favor of the Constitutional

Amendment, unless we except the attempt to elect Gen. Dockery in North Carolina, as a representative of its principles. There is certainly an earnest and intelligent party in the South which approves it, and includes not only Loyalists but the more moderate of the late Rebels. Yet, this minority is powerless. In North Carolina, Gov. Worth was elected by a majority of over twenty thousand on a platform which repudiated the Amendment; in South Carolina, Gov. Orr advises its rejection; in Mississippi, Gov. Humphreys has taken the same ground; in Georgia, Gov. Jenkins, in his message, described it as a degradation the South could not endure, and the Legislature will certainly reject it; in Texas, it has been formally rejected by a vote of 70 to 5. Thus five of the ten States have in effect refused to accept the terms offered, and the tone of the press in the others leaves little room to doubt of their rejection by all. Encouraged by the President, and misled by the promises of the Northern Democrats, the Rebels affect o consider as dishonorable an offer which at the end of the war they would have been too happy to accept. Mr. Johnson has drawn them up in battle array, and their allies in the Rebellion stand with them as of old. The South still presents a united front to the North, and is as ready to fight now as it was in 1861-more ready, perhaps; having more trust in its weapons. With balted and turned it back; and, had Mr. Stevens, or the President willing to do its bidding, it is prepared to meet the issue with Congress, and trusts, as it did treated in the same fashion. The false notion that | through the war, that by long stubbornness it will tire out the North, and compel it to submit. The commeraccordance with its own intelligent, independent cial interests of the Free States, it believes, will finally judgment, is a delusion whereof The Post is a living | compel an adjustment upon any conditions; Northern merchants may like principle, but they love money; the North will yield at last, finding that the South will not. tain the ascendency by adapting its creed to the dic- In this faith, the Rebel States are prepared to stay out of the Union until they can reenter upon their own terms. They look back upon the Rebellion with open regret for its failure, and deny that it was wrong; they indignantly plead not guilty to the charge of treason, and spurn the suggestion that any penalty attaches to their acts. Haughty and scoraful, they claim absolute equality with the loyal States, and challenge them to the contest. Who shall wonder at their pride? Astounding in itself, it has ceased to seem so, for the South has had every encouragement and temptation to assume this domineering attitude. Not a Rebel has been convicted of treason, and even Jeff. Davis is likely to be liberated without trial. By a asurpation of the President, the Rebels were allowed o organize State Governments, and suddenly, to their great astonishment, found themselves the masters of every Union man in the South. The Civil Rights bill onssed by Congress, thanks to the President, is almost dead letter, and Rebel Judges declare it unconstiational. The Freedmen's Bureau is unable to proect the freedmen, and in nearly every Southern State the new Labor laws establish serfdom in the stead of Slavery. Union men were massacred in New-Orleans, and the President justified the act and has refused to punish the assassins. The Southern States were not only tempted, but were almost forced, to resist the will of the loyal nation. The Rebel

This was the situation up to Nov. 6. How far the Union triumph will change Southern policy it is too early to judge; but it is safe to assume that the ment may become a part of the Constitution without the ratification of the Rebel States, and, disarm coercion by making an offer of its own. The Third Section of the Amendment received the bitterest opposition in the South, as it disqualified many of its most influential leaders, and they will not consent to ratify an article which forbids them to hold civil or military office. We believe that these leaders sincerely prefer Universal Suffrage with Universal Amnesty to the Amendment, and trust that when they foresee, as now they must, the necessity of a choice, they will freely make it. We cannot expect it at once, but, if the North is true, and if in the South there is honesty and courage enough to look the situation in the face, t must come in the end. Impartial Suffrage will render the conditions of the Third Section unnecessary it will solve all the questions in dispute; it will satisfy the Free States, without imposing a solitary penalty for rebellion. It would be the highest wisdom for the Rebel States to make this offer; it would be more than shrewdness, it would be statesmanship. They logma of the late slaveholding aristocracy. Calboun, | know now that the North is resolved, and will remain which makes the Amendment superfluous, is deinanded, and the offer of Impartial Suffrage by the South, answered with Universal Amnesty by the North, would be the first henest compromise in fifty years' strife; it would be the union of the two sections upon a principle which would make future compromise unnecessary.

leaders pushed them, the Copperheads coaxed them.

and the President dragged them into the support of

the people in the Congress of the United States.

STAR.

The report of Mr. W. M. Mew, appointed by the Government to investigate the cause of the loss of the manufacturing, alike in the South, the East, and the steamship Evening Star, indicates a thorough and imcondition when she sailed from New-York, on her last mensely overbalanced by the general stability and ceived by striking on the Florida reefs appear purity thereby guaranteed to the family relation, and to have been slight, and were repaired. "Up by the superior training and development secured to to the time of her sailing for the last children. That in a particular case-in a considera- time from New-York, she was a good, servicetied for life to a virage, a slattern, an utterly unfit, reputation for ability and experience, the Committee unworthy woman-that an angelic wife is often the were also satisfied. We are glad to learn these facts, slave and the victim of a drunken, debauched brute and to admit that, so far, the owners of the vessel should properly given a certificate of soundness. But the Boomerang, from the people. man unduly to educate the children of another who report establishes other facts which convict the steamis abundantly able to educate them himself; but, re- ship company of gross carelessness, and make it, to a garding the subject comprehensively, we hold great extent, responsible for the loss of the steamer gress, the terms they have offered to the Rebel States.

to avoid it. "Had the ship been headed west early in by further opposition!" This is excellent advice, as dec-in-Chtef to an official having no share in the Na- hancing the actual, sale tantial recompense of Labor | been saved, by escaping the full fury of will not act heartily with the people to whom he owes

gale on the other side of the Gulf Stream." This mistake has already been noted by several correspondents | fine himself properly to signing the bills passed error with his life, and need not be too severely condemned. But those on shore, who sent the ship into though it is not to be expected that the nation ently from us, as it has a perfect right to do. It is danger she was not prepared to meet, will not so will again trust him. As he is to be our President for cient to work her in a storm; it was a fairweather and easy-sailing crew. Knowing this, after he had discovered his mistake, Capt. Knapp seems to have considered useless any attempt to extricate his ship from the cyclone. There was no carpenter on board, and no tools to work with in repairing the breach made in the ship's side. A carpenter could have done more in 30 minutes than the passengers and crew, unaided by his experience, in many hours. "It is also certain," adds Mr. Mew, that while she had all the boats which the law requires, seven in all, she had not half enough to save filling the threat of Montgomery Blair-that the dethe number of persons on board, nor were the boats fitted with the detached apparatus required by law, which had they been, and the boats properly manned and promptly launched, it is my firm opinion that at least one half of the lives might have been saved." A weak crew, the want of a carpenter, and life boats out of order are facts sufficiently startling, and in effect prove the unseaworthiness of the vessel. For a ship without men to work her is but a log, and when the Evening Star was sent to sea insufficiently manned and without means to repair injuries froquent in storms, she was as truly unseaworthy as though her engines had been out of order and her hulf unsound. Mr. Mew suggests that radical changes in the laws governing our merchant marine should be made by Congress, and we trust that the Secretary of the Treasury will act upon his advice.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following table shows the result of the elections

that of the same	-1864	-		-1866
States.	Rep.	Dam.	Ren	Dem. and Con
Delaware	****	1		
Iffinois	-11	3	. 12	
Indiapa	9	2	- 8	3
Iowa	- 6		. 15	2111
Kansas	1	ANALYST	1	****
Maine	. 5		. 5	WALTE
Maryland	3	9	1	4
Massachusetta	30	**********	244	
	45	**********	5.24	10.00
Michigan	- 14		- 10	
Minnesota	- 2	1	196	- 12
Missouri	1			N
Nerada	- 5	**********	- 4	10
New Jersey	- 20	10	1964	11
New-York	17	*******	16	- 39
3hio	3.5	Zinin	-	. "
fregon.		5225050	18:00	174
Pennsylvania	19	B	10	- "
Vermont	- 75	B-14889	190	1000
West Virginia	. 1	Lines	3	
Wisconsin	19		5	40
	-	-	-	2.00
Total	130	33	118	35

Mo.; Latham and Whaley, West Va.; Raymond, N. Y.; Smith, Rousseau and Randall, Ky.; Phelps. Md.) acted this year on the most important ques tions with the President and the Democrats, against the majority of Congress, making the relation of parties for the remainder of the XXXIXth Congress. 122 Radical Republicans against 41 Democrats and Conservatives.

From this statement it will be seen that in the new asue which is now before the country, we have thus far gained six members. We shall probably lose one or two members in the election for members of Congress to be held in 1867; but in case Colorado and the waters of New York Bay, and by the decay of the Nebraska should be admitted, this loss would be balanced by the members elect from these two States. It may therefore be regarded as certain that the XLth Congress will be better than the XXXIXth.

Several of the districts carried by the Democrats XIIth Pennsylvania, XIIIth Obio, IId and IVth Indiana, Hd and HHd Maryland) are likely to be conested by Republicans on account of a large number of fraudulent or illegal votes having been cast, and | meadows. They ought to be to-day-certainly they thus the Radical ranks in Congress may gain a few additional members.

THE MAJORITY FOR GOVERNOR.

Additional returns from the rural districts, received his policy, and into defiance of the representatives of

shown by the following table: Majorities for Governor, partly estimated.

	PENTO	N.	
Albany	195 1	Oneida	1,750
Allegany 3	700	Onondaga	3,517
	798	Ontario	1,750
	370	Orange	800
	639	Orleans	1.479
	200	Oswego	3,000
Chemung	82	Otsego	540
	,585	Rensselaer	2,060
Clinton	94	St. Lawrence	7,436
Columbia	276	Saratoga	1,881
Cortland I	,842	Schenectady	482
	.300	Schuyler	200
	222	Seneca	80
	.170	Stenben	2,400
	.000	Suffolk	478
Fulton	836	Tioga	1,184
	.424	Tompkins	1,500
	347	Warren	586
	884	Washington	2,938
Lewis	500	Wayne	1.966
	,407	Wyoming	1,806
	400	Yates	1,399
	764	************	41.00
Montgomery	100	Total	8.697
Niagara	730	***************************************	STATE OF THE PARTY.
100			
MAJOR		R HOFFMAN.	
Erie	900	Schoharie	
Greene	31	Sullivan	500

Kings...... 9,387 New-York..... 47,200 Hoffman's total 63 631 Putnam Queens..... Richmond. Rockland 418 Fenton's maj. 15.066

WHAT WILL MR. JOHNSON DO?

The effect of the elections upon Mr. Johnson is yet

Ulster..... 366 Westchester... 1,100

a matter of conjecture. We are told that although the defeat of Mr. Hoffman surprised him, he bore the disappointment with fortitude, and that his equanimity was not disturbed by the tremendous majorities in the other States. Delaware is said to have CAUSES OF THE LOSS OF THE EVENING had a soothing, and Maryland an exhibarating effect. This commendable cheerfulness recalls the convenient ease with which an infant is consoled for the departure of its mother by the present of a toy. But Mr. Johnson, when he soberly examines partial examination. The current report that the election returns, will scarcely attempt to balance We hold that Government wisely and beneficently the ship was badly built, and in a damaged with Delaware, Baltimore and New-York City, the overwhelming verdict the people have given against ill-fated trip, is declared erroneous. The injuries re- his policy. The exception proves the rule in this case very emphatically, and the Union victory in this State is far more decisive and significant, as it was won over the enormous majority in the city. Instead of taking comfort from the 47,000 majority for ble number of cases-a blameless, deserving man is able, seaworthy vessel." With Captain Knapp's Mr. Hoffman in New-York, the President should be disheartened to think of its uselessness. The political complexion of the Fortieth Congress should still further convince him of the impossibility of executing be acquitted of the serious charges brought against them. his favorite plan of reconstruction against the will of They also relieve the Inspectors of engines and the nation. The Veto, which Mr. Johnson used so soluble Marriage is an immense benefit and blessing boilers in this city from the suspicion of having im- frequently last Winter, has come back to him, like the It is conceded that Mr. Johnson is utterly unable

to prevent the people from enforcing through Con. Even The World declares him "powerless, during the The principal cause of the disaster was, however, in | residue of his term, in all contested questions of dopart of the captain. The course of the storm was himself to foreign relations. "Having appealed to

THE WHITE COURSE IN COLUMN TO A SERVICE AND ADDRESS AS A STATE AND

by Congress, and making such auggestions as he not be lessened by a decent submission on his part, branch of the Government in polite relations with Congress. He cannot abuse that body now, without abusing the people which it represents. If he declines to candidly yield to circumstances beyond his control, his mistake will be fatal. It is impossible for him to flank Congress, in regard to the Southern question by any foreign policy, however popular it may be, for on any popular policy Congress would doubtless agree with him. If, then, he chooses to continue this useless fight with the loyal people, he can only hope to succeed by appealing entirely to the South, and falfeat of the Democrats would result in civil war. But after the experience of the late war, neither Mr. Johnson nor the South will hardly care to provoke another, and there is little fear that he will adopt this policy. He is to-day the worst defeated politician in American history; and the question, What will be do? is, in truth, What can be do but yield?

MARSH DRAINING.

The public is informed, by a recent editorial of The Evening Post, that a company has been formed for the purpose of draining 10,000 or 15,000 acres of the salt marshes near Newark, New-Jersey, and that it is proposed to adopt the invention of some enthusiastic gentleman who has conceived a device for shutting out the tide-water "by means of a dyke of cast-iron plates, joined at their sides, and driven into the marsh to the depth of low-water mark, thus excluding the flow of salt water, so as to allow of the cultivation of the lands thus inclosed." It is further stated that contracts are already made for a large quantity of iron plates, and for the labor of placing them, so as to inclose these few thousand acres before next Spring.

We, very respectfully, don't believe a word of it. The draining of salt marshes is a very simple matter, and very well understood, and it is not likely that my company capable of raising the capital necessary for the above mentioned enterprise would be without the means of learning a few simple truths concerning it; that the material of which salt marshes are composed forms of itself an excellent dyke for the exclusion of water; that plates reaching only to the depth of low water would be of no earthly use, because the water in the soil could find its level by passing below them, quite as easily as through the soil near the surface; that the water which would ooze through a good dyke of earth would be of little consequence as compared with the rain-falt on fifteen thousand acres; and that this ingenious device is all moonshine and non-

We fully concur in The Post's estimate of the value of these lands, and are ready to cheer on any intelligent attempt to reclaim them by the simple and inexpensive means which are known to be sufficient for the purpose. Properly drained, they will become as onspicuous for their great value as they now are for their great worthlessness. They have been formed by the deposit of the richer parts of the soil of the hills bordering on the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers, and of the fertilizing impurities and animalenlas of vegetation which has grown upon them for years. Within the recollection of men now living this tract was mainly covered with pine forest, and it is underhaid at no great depth (often only five or six feet) with a solid clay soil.

Probably there is no considerable tract in any occupied country more replete with all that is necessary to great and lasting fertility than the Newark must soon become-the most productive agricultural lands in America. Let it only be demonstrated, as it can be, that an expenditure of \$200 per acro will reclaim any tract of 500 acres on these meadows, and supply it with the necessary pumping apparatus, and vesterday and last night, continue to increase Gov. that, when so reclaimed, it can be readily leased Fenton's majority until it has reached 15,066, as to market gardeners for \$75 per acre and the drainage tax, and we shall see capital engaged in reclaiming

the whole area.

Certain well-known precautions are necessary to be taken. The injury to the dykes from the burrowing of muskrats-the greatest danger of narrow earthea dykes-may be avoided by having a water ditch on only one side of the embankment. The injurious effeet of the slight quantity of salt in the water which oozes through, may be confined to insignificant limits by having the ditch, on the inside of the embankment and but a few feet removed from it; if the water is kept low in the ditch, there will never be found a trace of salt in the surface soil of the land side. The tidegates should be placed very near low-water mark so as to allow as much as possible of the water to run out from the ditches at ebb tide, and the valves should close perfectly, so that there can be no inflow from the five or six feet of pressure at high water. The pumping apparatus should be ample, and so placed as to keep the water in the main ditches at least four feet below the surface, but it may be inexpensive, and cheaply worked.

The reclaiming of all of these lands would be a trifle as compared with the Bedford Level, on the east coast of England, where miles were often deeply submerged; and still more insignificant when contrasted with the Harlaem Lake, in Holland, where over 40,000 acres of land lying 13 feet below the ordinary level of the sea (with which it was recently covered) have been brought into cultivation.

In Holland, the dykes have a sectional area of about 1,200 square feet, and the water has all to be pumped, day and night, to a hight of from 15 to 25 feet. On the Newark meadows, the dykes would not require to have more than 32 feet sectional area, while most of the water of heavy rains would flow off at low tide, and the pumps would be required only occasionally to remove the water of under-drainage.

Among the minor causes which contributed to swell the late Republican majorities in the interior of our State, we reckon the removal of the heavy hand hitherto laid upon us by the management of the Central Railroad. Since its consolidation, that road had been more or less decidedly partisan, under the Presidency, first of Erastus Corning, then of Dean Richmond, until the death of the latter; but its Directors met last mouth and resolved that henceforth no political influence should be exerted and no effort made by its managers to favor either party. That resolve appears to have been lived up to, and the consequences is a large Republican gain in almost every County but Eric which the Central traverses.

The Richmond Enquirer says: "The grand difficulty setween the North and South is briefly this: The North asserts the right of the conqueror to impose forcibly what it will upon the South. The South admits the power, but denies the right. The North asserts its right to compel the South to indorse its own dishonor. The South rejects this interpretation. North and South are terms frequently used for convenience, but, as a formal statement, The Enquirer uses them incorrectly. The issue is between the Nation and the Rebellion it put down; the decision is not to be made by either section, but by the loyal people of the whole country.

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utional Amendment.

The Fenian trials yesterday resulted in the post ponement of several cases, and the acquittal of Daniel friends suppose, with the intention of beginning the to mankind. So Free Schools sometimes tax one